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S. R. A.-Fed. Hort. Bd. 45. Issued December 28, 1917.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN.
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OCTOBER, 1917.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Pink bollworm situation	119
Two-hour fumigation required for foreign cotton	120
Notice of public hearing on the proposed quarantine against sweet potatoes and yams on account of injurious insects (applying to all foreign countries)	120
Notice of public hearing on the proposed quarantine against sweet potatoes and yams on account of injurious insects (applying to Porto Rico and Hawaii)	121
Press notice of the proposed quarantine against sweet potatoes and yams on account of injurious insects (applying to all foreign countries and Porto Rico and Hawaii)	121
Rules and regulations governing the entry for immediate export of prohibited plants and plant products	121
Amendment No. 2 to the regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States	130
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders	131

PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

As a result of the continued examination of fields in the vicinity of the 11 mills which had received Mexican cotton seed prior to November, 1916, an isolated field, in the neighborhood of the mill at Beaumont, Tex., has been found to be slightly infested with the pink bollworm. This information was brought to the notice of the board on November 3, just as this number of the Service and Regulatory Announcements was being prepared for the press. An additional point of infestation has also been determined at Anahuac, Tex. Immediate steps have been taken to thoroughly clean up these two points of infestation. The source of infestation at Anahuac is not easily explainable as it has no connection with any of the mills which had received Mexican seed, and is a coastal point without railroad connection.

No additional infestation has been found in the fields outside of the cleared area at Hearne, Tex., and no evidence of insects has been found in relation to any of the other mills which had received seed from Mexico.

In the Laguna district the pink bollworm is firmly established and now, at the end of the season, from 50 to 100 per cent of the bolls remaining on the cotton plants are infested with the larvæ of this insect, single bolls frequently containing several larvæ.

The establishment of a cotton-free zone, and the general control work in connection with the pink bollworm in Texas and Mexico, referred to in the previous number of this publication, has been supported by a special appropriation

of $250,000 included in the urgent deficiency bill approved October 6, 1917. This sum is now available, and the organization to carry out the work is being developed as rapidly as possible.

The bill before the Texas Legislature, also referred to in the last number of this publication, has been enacted into law. Under it, either directly or indirectly, the necessary work can probably be done for the establishment and maintenance of a cotton-free zone as rapidly as the need of such a zone is shown.

TWO-HOUR FUMIGATION REQUIRED FOR FOREIGN COTTON.

All plants licensed for the disinfection of cotton and other products under the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States were notified under date of October 20, 1917, that on and after November 1, 1917, the time required for cotton fumigation with hydrocyanic-acid gas will be extended to an exposure of two hours, including the period of generation of the gas. With this exception cotton will continue to be fumigated in accordance with the directions for disinfection of imported cotton given in circular letter HB–42.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED QUARANTINE AGAINST SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIOUS INSECTS (APPLYING TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES).

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 16, 1917.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that certain injurious insects, namely, sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.), occur in Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, British Guiana, India, China, Cochin China, Friendly Islands, Sumatra, Formosa, Philippine Islands, Australia, Madagascar, and Liberia, and that another injurious insect, namely, the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*), occurs in the Barbados, Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Brazil, New Zealand, and Guam. Since none of these insects has heretofore been widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, it becomes the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the advisability of prohibiting the further importation of sweet potatoes and yams from all foreign countries and localities.

In compliance with the plant-quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m. November 20, 1917, in order that any person interested in the subject of this proposed quarantine may be heard either in person or by attorney.

All of the insects referred to above are very destructive to sweet potatoes and yams. The sweet potato scarabee develops entirely within the tubers and frequently riddles the potatoes. It is not practicable to inspect sweet potatoes for this insect, as infestation which has not progressed to a considerable extent shows no exterior indication. The larvæ are very small when they enter the tubers and the only evidence of their presence would be a slight exudation which is easily rubbed off.

The total importations of sweet potatoes and yams during the period 1912 to 1916, inclusive, amounted to 40,278 bushels. Of these importations 62.8 per cent came from Cuba.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED QUARANTINE AGAINST SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIOUS INSECTS (APPLYING TO PORTO RICO AND HAWAII).

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 16, 1917.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that two injurious insects, namely, the sweet-potato root borer (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, occur in the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, and that these insects may be brought to the continental United States with shipments of sweet potatoes and yams.

It appears, therefore, that the Territories above named should be quarantined in accordance with section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), and that the movement from these Territories to the mainland of sweet potatoes and yams of all species and varieties should be prohibited.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m. November 20, 1917, in order that anyone interested in the subject of this proposed quarantine may be heard either in person or by attorney.

MAY EXCLUDE SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CONSIDERS QUARANTINE AGAINST IMPORTS ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Public hearings on proposed quarantines against the shipment of sweet potatoes and yams to the continental United States from Porto Rico and Hawaii and all foreign countries are announced by the Secretary of Agriculture to be held at 10 a. m. November 20, 1917, in room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The quarantines are contemplated because of information that two injurious insects, the sweet-potato root borer and the sweet-potato scarabee, not widely prevalent in the United States, occur in Porto Rico and Hawaii; that sweet-potato weevils occur in Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, British Guiana, India, China, Cochin China, Friendly Islands, Sumatra, Formosa, Philippine Islands, Australia, Madagascar, and Liberia; and that the sweet-potato scarabee occurs in the Barbados, Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Brazil, New Zealand, and Guam.

The insects referred to are described as "very destructive to sweet potatoes and yams."

The total importations of sweet potatoes and yams during 1912 to 1916, inclusive, was 40.278 bushels. Of these importations, 62.8 per cent came from Cuba.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT OF PROHIBITED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

[Effective on and after Dec. 1, 1917.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 12, 1917.*

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SIR: The Federal Horticultural Board respectfully submits herewith regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export and (2) entry for immediate

transportation and exportation in bond of plants and plant products prohibited entry into the United States by quarantine.

The purpose of section 7 of the plant-quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), is to provide authority under which insects and diseases injurious to plants may be excluded from the United States. This section provides that "no person shall import or offer for entry into the United States" any class of plants or plant products the importation of which has been prohibited by the Secretary of Agriculture, "regardless of the use for which the same is intended." In view of the expressed purpose of this section, as well as the language employed, it is evident that the unloading or landing at any port of the United States for transshipment and immediate export of prohibited plants or plant products constitutes an importation within the meaning and intent of this section and renders subject to prosecution any person so doing. Furthermore, the bringing of prohibited plants or plant products to a port of the United States and offering the same for entry is also a violation of the act, even if no actual unloading or landing is made.

The purpose of these regulations is to modify the quarantine orders as to plants and plant products now excluded or which may hereafter be excluded by quarantine, so as to make provision, where such action can be taken without risk to the plant cultures of this country, for the entry of such plants or plant products either for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond to meet the occasional exigencies of commerce. The purpose is to provide for such entry and transshipment only at such ports and under such conditions of unloading and transfer of cargoes or transportation in bond as shall conserve the interests of the United States.

Respectfully,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman.*

Approved:
WM. M. WILLIAMS, *Solicitor.*

REGULATIONS GOVERNING (1) ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT AND (2) ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION IN BOND OF PROHIBITED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

Under authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), and in order to meet the occasional exigencies of commerce, it is ordered that the quarantines now in force prohibiting the entry from foreign countries into the United States of certain plants and plant products be and the same are hereby modified to permit the entry of such plants and plant products either for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond under such restrictions as shall conserve the interests of the United States, and the following rules and regulations are promulgated governing such entry for immediate export and for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of such plants and plant products:

Plants and plant products now under quarantine and subject to these regulations.[1]

(*a*) Irish potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart. There

[1] Information as to additions to or changes in this list of plants and plant products may be obtained on inquiry of the collectors of customs or the inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board, or directly from the Secretary of Agriculture.

are, however, no Federal restrictions on the importation of potatoes into the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico. (Quarantine No. 3.)

(*b*) Mexican fruits: Oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly. (Quarantine No. 5, as amended.)

(*c*) Five-leafed pines, and all species and varieties of currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*) from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and from Newfoundland, on account of the white-pine blister rust. (Quarantine No. 7, as amended.)

(*d*) Pines from all European countries and localities not already excluded under the white-pine blister rust quarantine, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*). (Quarantine No. 20.)

(*e*) Cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, on account of the pink bollworm. (Quarantine No. 8, as amended.)

(*f*) Seeds of avocado or alligator pear from Mexico and the countries of Central America, on account of the avocado weevil. (Quarantine No. 12.)

(*g*) Sugar cane from all foreign countries, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases affecting the sugar cane in such countries. There are, however, no Federal restrictions on the importation into the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico of sugar cane. (Quarantine No. 15.)

(*h*) Citrus nursery stock from all foreign localities and countries, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*. (Quarantine No. 19.)

(*i*) Seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, in the raw or unmanufactured state, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn; except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and on compliance with the regulations governing entry from the regions above named. (Quarantine No. 24, as amended.)

(*j*) All species and varieties of citrus fruits from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, on account of citrus canker; except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and on compliance with the regulations governing entry from the regions named above. (Quarantine No. 28.)

I. ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT.

Regulation 1. Permits required for entry for immediate export.

The entry for immediate export of any prohibited plants or plant products shall not be allowed except on specific permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such conditions and at such ports of entry as shall be prescribed in the permit.

Regulation 2. Application for entry for immediate export must be made in advance.

Persons contemplating the entry for immediate export of any plant or plant product shall make application for a permit to the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating the quantity and exact nature of the plants or plant products, the country and locality where grown, the name and address of the foreign shipper, the port of departure, the port of arrival in the United States, the port and country of final destination, the name of vessel and steamship line bringing the plants or plant products to the United States, the name of vessel and steamship line to which the goods are to be transhipped for exportation, and the name and address of consignee.

Regulation 3. Permits issued on approval of application.

On approval of an application for entry for immediate export of prohibited plants and plant products a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of arrival, one copy will be mailed to the collector at the port of arrival, one copy to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of arrival, and the fourth will be filed with the application. A separate permit will be required for each shipment offered for entry for immediate export.

Regulation 4. Notice by permittee of arrival of prohibited plants and plant products.

Immediately upon the receipt by the permittee of authority for entry for immediate export of prohibited plants and plant products, he shall submit a notice in duplicate to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the date of arrival, the number of the permit, the quantity, the exact nature of the plants or plant products, the country and locality where grown, port of departure, port of arrival in the United States, name of vessel and steamship line and dock, name and address of foreign shipper, and name and address of foreign consignee.

Regulation 5. Unloading for entry for immediate export.

Such plants or plant products shall not be unloaded for entry for immediate export until a permit for such entry shall have been received from the Secretary of Agriculture and until a bond shall have been filed with the collector of customs, with approved sureties, in double the invoice value of the property (the amount of the bond in no case to be less than $1,000), conditioned on the export of such property from the port of arrival within a period to be designated by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the collector of customs. If not exported within the time thus designated, the articles may be subject to seizure and destruction by the collector of customs. The landing for transshipment of prohibited plants and plant products shall be by such methods and under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 6. Notice of exportation and cancellation of bond.

Immediately upon the exportation of such plants and plant products a notice in duplicate, on forms provided for that purpose, shall be furnished by the permittee to the collector of customs, one copy of which shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, stating the number of the permit, the quantity, the exact nature of the plants or plant products, the country and locality where grown, name of vessel and steamship line bringing the articles to this

country, port of arrival in the United States, name of vessel and steamship line taking articles from this country, date of exportation, and name and address of foreign consignee.

On receipt of said notice by the collector of customs the bond required from the permittee under regulation 6 hereof may be canceled.

II. ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION IN BOND.

Regulation 7. Special permit for transportation in bond.

The entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of any of the plants or plant products described in these regulations, or which may hereafter be excluded by quarantine, is prohibited except on specific permit from the Secretary of Agriculture under such conditions as will be prescribed in the permit, when it can be shown that such transportation in bond through the United States can be so safeguarded as to routing and protection of shipment as to eliminate all possibility of risk to the plant cultures of this country.

Entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond is prohibited of cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls from any foreign locality or country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Regulation 8. Persons offering for entry prohibited plants or plant products, except as provided for in these regulations, liable to penalties.

Except as herein provided, the entry at any port of the United States, for immediate export or otherwise, of prohibited plants or plant products will not be permitted, and all persons offering such plants or plant products for entry at a port of the United States or bringing them into the limits of such ports will be liable to the penalties prescribed by the plant quarantine act.

The foregoing regulations are adopted, effective on and after December 1, 1917.

Done in the District of Columbia this 20th day of October, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

FORMS REQUIRED BY THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

[These will be furnished on application.]

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO ENTER PROHIBITED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT.

_____, 191__.

To the FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,

Washington, D. C.

SIRS: A permit is requested to enter for immediate export the following prohibited plants or plant products described below, during the period _____, 191__, to _____, 191__.

Quantity.	Exact nature of plants or plant products.

Country and locality where grown_____

Port of departure_____

U. S. port of arrival_____

Port of final destination_____

Name of vessel and steamship line bringing the plants or plant products to the United States _____

Name of vessel and steamship line to which the goods are to be transshipped for exportation_____

Foreign shipper_____
(Name.) (Address.)

Consignee_____
(Name.) (Address.)

Very respectfully,

_____
(Name of applicant.)

_____
(Address.)

PERMIT TO ENTER PROHIBITED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT.

[Valid for this importation.]

_____, 191__.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, _____

You are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to permit the entry, under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, of the prohibited plants and plant products described herein for transshipment and immediate export, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, promulgated October 20, 1917, governing the entry for immediate export of prohibited plants and plant products.

Quantity.	Exact nature of plants or plant products.

Country and locality where grown_____

Port of departure_____

U. S. port of arrival_____

Port of final destination_____

Name of vessel and steamship line bringing the plants or plant products to the United States_____

Name of vessel and steamship line to which the goods are to be transshipped for exportation_____

Foreign shipper_____

(Name.) (Address.)

Consignee_____

(Name.) (Address.)

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

_____
(Chairman of Board.)

_____
(Secretary of Board.)

PERMITTEE'S NOTICE OF ARRIVAL OF PROHIBITED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

In compliance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, and Regulation 5 of the regulations governing the entry for immediate export of prohibited plants and plant products, promulgated October 20, 1917, the information provided for in this blank must be given in duplicate by the permittee or his representative to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., through the collector of customs at the port of entry designated in the permit, immediately upon the arrival of the prohibited plants and plant products.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

_____, 191—.

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The following prohibited plants and plant products, permission for the entry for immediate export of which is granted under permit No. ____ shipped from _____consigned
(Port of departure.)

to _____
(Name of importer or broker at port of arrival.)

arrived _____, 191__, on_____
(Name of vessel.)

_____ dock _____
(Steamship line.)

Country and locality where grown _____

Foreign shipper_____
(Name and address.)

Quantity.	Exact nature of plants and plant products.

Respectfully,

_____
(Name of importer or broker at port of arrival.)

_____
(Address.)

PERMITTEE'S NOTICE OF EXPORTATION OF PROHIBITED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

In compliance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, and regulation 7 of the regulations governing the entry for immediate export of prohibited plants and plant products, promulgated October 20, 1917, the information provided for in this blank must be given in duplicate by the permittee or his representative to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., through the collector of customs at the port of arrival designated in the permit, immediately upon the exportation of the prohibited plants or plant products.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

_____, 191__.

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The following prohibited plants and plant products, permission for the entry for immediate export of which is granted under permit No. ____, shipped from_____consigned to
(Port of departure.)

_____
(Name of importer or broker at port of arrival.)

arrived_____, 191__, on_____
(Name of vessel and steamship line.)

_____dock_____

departed_____, 191__, on_____
(Name of vessel and steamship line.)

_____

Country and locality where grown_____

Foreign shipper_____
(Name and address.)

Quantity.	Exact nature of plants and plant products.

Respectfully,

_____
(Name of importer or broker at port of arrival.)

_____
(Address.)

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations thereunder, as revised by amendment No. 1 and Plant Quarantine Decision No. 12, governing the importation of potatoes into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts, are hereby further amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts, effective on and after July 1, 1917.

Done at Washington this 4th day of June, 1917. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[This should have been printed in the June number of the Service and Regulatory Announcements but is now inserted for the purpose of completing the record.]

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leaved pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines or black currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area of stone or quarry products and of the plants and the plant products listed therein until such stone or quarry products and plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of

Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the

mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its territories or districts.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (amendment No. 1, with regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the

other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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